## FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE THRONE.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869. A Commission of 15 Deputies to the Cortes has been charged with the duty of reporting on the various candidates for the throne of Spain.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT. Parts, Friday, Oct. 1,'1869.

Reports from Madrid represent that the Republican movement in Catalonia and Andalusia promises to der eive the hopes of its instigators.

### GERMANY.

SAXON RELATIONS WITH THE CONFEDERACY. DRESDEN, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

The King, yesterday, opened the sessions of the Diet with a speech, wherein he said he had always endeavored to further the development of the Con-Sederacy on the basis of a Federal Constitution. He should continue to use his influence to preserve the bonds of friendship between the States of the Bund, and in this respect he should act in complete unison with his Federal allies.

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE NEW TEA CROP.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869. The ship Thermopylæ, bringing the first consign ment of the new tea crop, arrived at this port from China late yesterday. She made the ran from Aujer, Java, in 64 days.

A COUNCIL Paris, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869. A Council of Ministers will be held to-morrow, at which it is expected a decision in regard to the convocation of the Chambers will be arrived at.

THE MURDER MYSTERY. The report that the body of the father of the murdered family has been found proves false.

THE FIRE AT BORDEAUX. The barks Guipuzcoano and Formosa, which were loading at Bordeaux for New-Orleans, were damaged

by the late fire at that port. A PROPOSITION TO VOTE ON THE IMPERIAL SUC-

CESSION-RARE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THE CONVOCATION-OFFICIAL IMMUNITY-ARTICLE SEVENTY-FIVE.

Paris, Sept. 16.-The most singular proposition-considering where it was brought forwardthat has come out in this discussion concerning Regency and Abdication and Succession, is the one appearing in the Public, last representative of the old "officious journals," a newspaper devoted to the Empire and subject to inspiration from M. Rouher. Its proposition is that the people should be called on to pronounce by a yes and no vote on the succession of the little Prince, with title of Napoleon IV., to the throne of his father. That such application of the Plebiscitum is the pesitivest negative of the Providential and Dynastic theories is patent. It is a heroic remedy, however and would doubtless, administered by the present Minister of the Interior and his Prefects, work temporarily well and probably arrest the dissolution of Imperialism for another half generation.

Looking at the situation in the general, and "humanly speaking" [as though any human could speak otherwise], it would appear that the best thing the Emperor could do for his Dynasty is not to die. In the particular, and humanely speaking (in the interest of 40,000,000 French rather of one Frenchman, one pretty French boy and a handsome Spanish lady) the best thing he can do for France is not to get well. He has been ill now a month, not so ill but he reigns not strength of constitution to govern. There has been no month since Dec. 2, 1851, when nagged, hampered, over-governed France has had such a "good time." Even of our brethren, the newspaper men, the days go by peacefully like the days of Thalaba. They make mock of M. Haussmann and other prefects, they wag their impertinent pens before the face of the late Lieutenant-Omnipotent Rouher, they treat of the Emperor and his maladies with intimate disrespect for his august sufferings and their possible consequences; nay, the sacro-sanct Constitutionwhat is left discernibly of its ruins under the confused and confusing mass of Senatus consulta-(one of which strictly interdicted its discussion) they discuss

with impunity. Every number of its own Journal Officiel is issued in potent defiance of the letter and spirit of the laws on the daily press. Government has never thought it worth the while to justify the exception by so much as a simple decree. Before the last Senatus Consultum abrogating article 44 of the late Constitution had become a part of the new Constitution-before it was discussed in the Senate-before it began to be drawn up in the form of a bill, the actual Ministry was composed in direct contradiction of that article which reads: "Ministers cannot be members of the Corps Legislatif." It is now authoritatively given out that the Legislative Body will not be convoked before mid-November. An unamended article of the Constitution provides that the new Legislature shall be convoked within six months after the dissolution of the old one. This fixes the limit lor the meeting of the new Chamber at Oct. 25. It a mere quibble to pretend that the convocation last Summer was a fulfillment of the Constitutional command. The House did not so much as organize, and the elections of fifty of its returned members are still unverified-many of which, if justice is let have ts course, will be proven falsified by the strenuous

and lawless intervention of the Administration. This brings us to a brief consideration of the famous "Article 75 of the Constitution of the 22 Frimaire, Year 8" (of the Republique). The history of it can be mainly told in a few words. Like other things that have been let grow up bad, it was born of good, wise intention. It runs as follows: "The agents of Government, other than the Ministers, cannot be prosecuted for acts concerning their functions, unless by virtue of a decision of the Council of State." The object of it at the time was to prevent recurrence of such conflicts of powers, arresting the machinery of Government and injurious to the public weal, as the old quarrels between Court and Parliament had furnished instances of, then recent and painfully remembered. The First Napoleon caught at, with his firm, greedy grasp, and used efficiently, the convenient excuse this gave him for the legal exercise, through his agents of lawless power. On occasion of his first transient attack of liberalism (a certain party being sick, the said party a monk would be) he formally promised, in Article 50 of the Acte Additional, 1814, that Article 75 should be modified for the better. The Restauration came, Article 75 was not formally abrogated, but eminent juris consults essumed that it was virtually, and by implication, abrogated, seeing that the Imperial Constitution into which it was incorporated, was swept away with all its belongings, by the blessed Restauration Louis Philippe and, alas, the short-lived, shortsighted Republic of 1848, found it occasionally conmient to profit by -not talk of-and let it stand on the books. The actual regime has revived it, chersahed it, and pushed its active force to the utmost. There is not time or space now, and in THE TRIBUNE'S columns, to state in general, or prove by commisted instances, the fellness of abomination of the working of this "Article 75," A very brief presentation of a few unquestionable facts will sufficiently illustrate what, for the moment, is my main proposition, viz.: that Louis Napoleon's Government, self-styled and high-lauded as conservative, does itself exist thus far by revolutionary processes, and is, par excellence, an eminent teasher of revolution to its unwilling subjects. Article 75 places all administrative agents, from the highest prefect to the lowest ceman, above the law. You are offended in your person by the insults of a prefect or the heavy fist of

a zealous policeman who has mistaken your inno-

harmed in your material interests, and you may (especially in country districts) be gravely harmed by the hostile action of a prefect, a mayor, or even a garde champêtre-there are some handreds of thousands of this privileged class-and your recourse to the law, "before which all Frenchmen are equal," is precluded by Article 75. Any and every court dismisses your complaint on the ground that it is "incompetent" to judge between a mere Frenchman and a man holding however remotely from the administration. If you are poor or prudent, you pocket your affront and disburse your losses without signalzing yourself to the ill-will of the all-pervading, privileged, administrative class, who for numbers, esprit du corps, occult as well as open power of harm, long memory, and variety of vexatious means at their discosal, prevoke comparisons with the Jesuits in their worst-best days, to the disadvantage of the latter. If you are rich, reckless, and plucky, you dare push your application to the Council of State for permission to prosecute. How rarely such applications are made is shown by the fact that from 1852 to 1864 but 189 were presented. Why they should be so rare is partly explained by the fact that of these 189 applications for the right to try the case before a court of law, but 13 were granted. These were criminal cases. Of 75 applications in civil cases, 11 were authorized. Of the entire number, 254, there were 34 directed against functionaries of the higher order, such as Mayors and Prefects-not one of which was granted by the Council of State. For the most natural of all reasons-the members of the Council of State are living, profiting partners in the

cence for some other unkown man's guilt; you are

One of the best of the crowd of good signs that now constellate the French political sky is the strong. universal movement of public opinion toward repeal of Article 75. It is foremost, formidable, of the many obstacles between them and lawful freedom, which the French now seem purposed to remove from the new opening, hopefulish career they are entering on.

#### CUBA.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION-ITS ARRIVAL ON THE FLORIDA COAST-GENS, STEADMAN AND MA-GRUDER AMONG THE FILIBUSTERS.

KEY WEST, Oct. 1 .- The Cuban expedition, 400 strong, under command of Gen. Crysto, that left New-York on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, aboard the steamer Alabama, safely ran the forts and two revenne cutters and arrived on the Florida coast this moening.

She was joined off a port by the Cuban privateers Liltian and Teaser, aboard of which were 1,600 men under Gen. Goizars, 10,000 Remington and Winchester rifles, 500 sabers, and 20 pieces of artillery, ranging from 6 to 24 Another body of men, under command of Gens. Stead-

man and Magruder, are now at a Gulf port, embarking on a third vessel for the common rendezvous, off the The Lillian and !Teaser, with 1,000 men, about seventy officers, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammu-

nition, sailed for Cuba last night. They will be joined at sea by the privateers Hornet and Cuba, carrying fifteen guns each, some of which are 100-pounders.

Volunteering is very brisk along the whole Ghlf coast,

and already 5,000 men are awaiting transportation.

FEARS OF A HURRICANE.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.-The barometer to-day predicts bad weather, and, in consequence, the Captain of the Port has given orders to masters of vessels in the harbor to make their vessels fast, to prevent them dragging their anchors should a hurricane occur. The steamship Juniata sailed this afternoon for New-

THE SAILING OF THE HORNET AND THE ALA-BAMA.

THE TRIBUNE published a few mornings ago the fact of the sailing of the Hornet from our coasts. But other rumors in connection therewith were not detailed at the time, because it was preferred not to publish untruth. The story that Capt. Eloy Comacho went out as commander of the ship is untrue; neither did she go out with the Cuban flag flying at her mast-head; neither are the crew and officers composed entirely of Cubans. The truth is Comacho did not sail on the boat at all. The have seen service under that noted enemy of merchant ships, Semmes of Sumter and Alabama notoriety. It may be further stated that a good preportion both of the officers and crew are sailors who adventured after Northern ships during the great Rebellion The officers received their commissions at Hallfax. It is understood the Hornet left that port under British colors, but carried the American and Cuban flags, the one to be used on the high seas as a decoy; the other, perhaps, to be exhibited to the unwilling eyes of the commanders of Spanish merchantmen. The statement that the Hor net is to act as a convoy for the Alabama is false. The two ships are not expected to meet each other, as their objects and destinations are different. The Alabama sailed last Sunday morning, and carried 550 men. She sailed last Sunday morning, and carried 550 men. She was not to transfer the men at all, but has, it is thought, landed them by this time—or will have put them ashore by to-morrow. Having done this she will, as in the case of the Perit, steam off and go about her business. The object had in view by the Hornot is entirely dissimilar. It remains to be said that these two affairs have been somewhat better managed than previous affairs of the same kind, and the young Cubans, who went in large numbers on the Alabama, have shown a manificess and a readiness to serve their country which gives no room for further reproach.

THE EUTERPE AND THE HORNET.

The propeller Euterpe is still at Pier No. 20 East River under the surveillance of officers deputed by Marshal Barlow to prevent the sailing of that vessel with her cargo of 30 Parrott guns and the shot and shell there unto belonging. It is now definitely understood that the motive which prompted the Marshal in preventing the departure of the Euterpe was the idea that the armament she bore was intended for Cuban vessels; and that, had it been known at Gen. Barlow's office that the vessel was freighted with arms and ammunition for the Spanish Government the estoppel would not have been made. Capt. Gates, who has been for the past 16 months in command of the Euterpe was yesterday transferred to the Gen. Sedgewick of the Mallory Line. There is no doubt now that the Spanish agents, who have been unusually busy during the past month, intended to arm the vessels of the "Musketo Fleet" with the guns now on board the Euterpe; but the vigilance of the Marshal, however unintended, has balked them, and they must now await dispatches from Washington which shall settle the question, which the Marshal does not at present seem to be anxious to decide on his own responsibility; namely, whether the Euterpe, laden with freight intended for a Government at peace with the United States, shall leave this port or not. If the guns, &c., are to be shipped to a Spanish port, the Marshal has no right to interpose his authority, as we are at peace with Spain; but if they are to be transferred to the deek of the Spanish gunboats, against whose construction Peru, another friendly power, has sued out an injunction, it is his duty vessel was freighted with arms and ammunition for aboats, against whose construction Peru, and endly power, has sued out an injunction, it is his content.

friendly power, has sued out an injunction, it is his dity to interfere. Cuban sympathizers are cupphatic in their assertion that the Marshal does not wish to acknowledge the fact that the freight of the Euterpe is intended for the Spanish gunboats; and that, despite the affidavits which have been filed, he intends to allow the vessel to feave port without let or hindrance on his part.

As an effect to the apparent success of the Spanish authorities in the matter of the Euterpe, aided, as it may be, by the United States Marshal, it is well to record that the steamer Alabama sailed last Saturday night, and is on her way to the "Ever Faithful Isle" with 450 volunteers for Caba, and also that the privateer Hornet, which was lately seized at Philadelphia, is now fairly at sea, flying the Cutean flag, with a full crew and a heavy armament, prepared to wage war against such Spanish commerce as may fall in her way. The Hornet (or Cuba), is a propellor of 1,600 tons, brig rigged, and manned by a full crew of able seamen. She has sipped successively through the fingers of the customs and revenue officers of this port, the authorities of Halifax and of the port of New-York, has shipped men, previsions, coal, arms and ammunition, within a short distance of the latter port, and is now likely to do no little damage among the Spanish steam and sailing marine.

At Gay Head the Hernet took on 25 men from a

within a short distance of the latter port, and is now likely to do no little damage among the Spanish steam and sailing marine.

At Gay Head the Hornet took on 25 men from a schooner, and on Sept. If she received arms and ammunition from the New-Bedford schooner Onward. The following is the armament thus obtained by the privateer: Three 60-pound Parrots, two 30-pound Parrots, two 24-pound brass howitzers, 40 or 50 copper torpedoes, 16 tons of powder, and a large quantity of shot and shell, beside small arms. On the 18th the steamer came down to Fire Island, and since that time she has received from New-York 57 men, 150 tuns of coal, and quantities of stores and provisions. The crew now numbers about 150 men, of whom 40 or 50 only are Cubans. The officers in charge of her are Capt. Higgins and Lieut. Telfair, formerly of the United States Navy. On Wednesday last the character of the vessel was openly avowed. The officers donaed their uniform, the Cuban flag was holsted, and unless she is overhanled by some of our naval vessels, she will probably now be soon heard of among the Spanish merchantmen. The vessel is so fast that if she is well supplied with fuel it is said she can show her heels to almost any naval vessel affoat. In the mean time, the zeal one Cubans and their friends, who may be counted by the thousund in New-York, are wart-bling every move on the board, and ready at the given moment to strike the decisive blow which shall secure for their country freedom from the Spanish yoke forever.

## WASHINGTON.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SITUATION IN GEORGIA — PROBABLE ARRANGEMENT OF PARTY DIFFERENCES — THE DECAY OF AMERICAN COMMERCE—SCARCITY OF SMALL NOTES - REVENUE MATTERS - PERSONAL

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869. A letter from a prominent official in Georgia to a Con-

gressman now here contains many facts which present a more encouraging view of the condition of the Repub-lican party there. The quarrel which has existed seems to be healing, in proof of which The Atlanta New Era has as an official organ of the Executive. Col. Bryant, of Augusta, expresses his belief that harmony is established. The Democratic State Committee, which lately met at Atlanta, convened to decide what policy shall be adopted on the question of re-seating the colored members; the Committee is understood to have been unanimous in favor of obeying the dictate of the State Supreme Court, but had not the courage to express themselves, owing to the clamorous bluster of the Ben Hill-Tombs faction. It is understood that the Republican policy will be to accept the Virginia opinion of Attorney-General Hoar as to the test oath and State Legislature, and so not require, so far as party action controls, any taking of the test oath by members of the Georgia Legislature now regularly elected thereto. This is the original point of difference on the reconstruction of the State by Gov. Bullock with the majority of the party, and the more conservative portion thereof, led by Joshua Hill, Akerman, Bryant, Bard, and others, Judge Hoar's opinion is considered as decisive. The other point is for the party to demand, first, that the Legislature reseat the colored members expelled, and if this is not done at once, on its reassembling, to urge Congress to place the State in such condition as will insure justice. In either case the vote of Georgia will be secured for the Fifteenth Amendment. The more moderate Democrats are satisfied that while the decision of their Supreme Court to the effect that a negro may hold office in Georgia is only declaratory and not peremptory that the Legislature, by directing a case to be made up and submitted to that tribunal, bound itself to accept the decision rendered. Taking the solution all together, it would seem as if Georgia was nearly out of the woods. In many counties of the State the condition of affairs is still very turbulent; the laborers are rapidly leaving Warren Coun ty in consequence of the violence to which they have seen victims. As a consequence, the planters are likely to lose their cotton from want of hands to gather it. In Burke County the disorders are on the increase. In Coumbla County several negroes have been murdered since early in August, and no attempts have been made to arrest the perpetrators, though some of them are known. Two negroes saw another named Johnson shot, and could identify some of the party. In Hancock County there exists a terrible state of affairs. A negro was murdered about the 8th of September. The next night a party of twenty colored men went to a white man's house, who was suspected of participation in the murder. They shot at him, but he escaped. Next day the whites armed themselves, and commenced hunting the colored men throughout the county. Several men are reported to have been shot and beaten, one was hung, and sixteen or more were placed in jail.

The Special Committee on the causes of the decay of American Commerce, appointed by the House last Spring, of which the Hon. John Lynch is Chairman, have postponed the meeting until the 19th inst., when they will asemble in New-York. The American Ship-Owners' Association of New-York, the Ship-Builder's Association of Maine, and some other similar bodies, have notified the chairman of their desire to appear before the Committee, present their views, and aid the objects of the investigation to the utmost. The Ship-Owners' Association have placed their rooms and Secretary at the service of the Committee while sitting in New-York. There is evidently a considerable degree of interest aroused among the ship owning and building interests, and the labors of the Committee will doubtless prove of great value. Secretary Boutwell has expressed, in a letter to the Ship-Owner's Association, his carnest wish to aid every effort to restore American commerce to its former importance.

The complaint of the scarcity of small notes continues. not only from the West and South, but from all parts of the country. Thus far not a single note of the denom inations of \$5 and \$10 has been received, although large amounts were promised long ago. The demand for currency is fast being supplied, the amounts reaching nearly \$2,000,000 per week. The absence of \$1 and \$2 notes has had, it is said, a depressing effect on the retail trade throughout the country. The first installment of these denominations will be received next week.

The Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau that he has secured a verdict in the United States Court of Baltimore against one Rummelsman whom he had indicted for running a brewery and neglecting to make the entries in books kept for that purpose, as required by the Internal Revenue laws. The sentence was a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for one day.

A letter received in this city from one of the crew of the frigate Sabine, dated Lisbon, Sept. 11, states that not only is the story of the mutiny on that vessel entirely without foundation, but that there has never been the least trouble or disturbance on the ship. The crew are perfectly satisfied and content with their officers, and are treated as well as the crew of any other vessel in the

A letter received here to-day from a naval officer in San Francisco, says that Admiral Farragut, who is building a number of dwelling-houses in Vailejo, Cal., will start for the east on the 5th inst.

A war vessel sailed from San Francisco Navy-yard or the 21st of Sept. for Alaska to protect the seal fur trade there. The United States steamer Mobican returned from Siberia on the 21st, and sails at once for the South Pacific. The Pensacola was dismantled as soon as she returned from Puget Sound. The President has had his photograph taken on horse

eack to aid the artist who is modeling an equestrian staute of the General for the Lincoln monument.

Commissioner Delano, as the result of his observation Commissioner Peiano, as the result of an Susset valous in Pennsylvania during his recent tour, gives it as his opinion that Gov. Geary will be reflected by nearly as large a majority as he had before.

Secretary Fish returned to Washington to-night. Commissioner Delano, who arrived last night, has resumed his duties. He will again visit Ohio to make speeches in

favor of Hayes.

Messrs. Fish and Cresswell were not present at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day. NAVAL AFFAIRS-THE STEAMER TELEGRAFO-

PLAN FOR THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL

PLAN FOR THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

[GENERAL PEESS DISPATCH.]

Commander S. L. Breese has been detached from the command of the Cyane, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut-Commander Nathaniel Green has been detached from the Albany, and granted a sick leave; Lieut-Commander J. Crittenden Watson has been detached from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Albany. The following have been detached from the Macedonian, and placed on waiting orders: Lieut-Commander J. Pierson, Master William Watts, Surgeon H. C. Nelson, Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan; detached from the Macedonian and ordered to duty at the naval hospital at Norfolk, Lieut. S. H. Baker, Lieut. W. W. Mead, and Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartzell; detached from the Savannah and placed on waiting orders, Lieut. Thomas P Wilson; from the Savannah and ordered to the Naval Academy, Paymaster Torbert; from the Savannah, and ordered to settle accounts, Lieut.-Commander William C. Wise; from the Dale and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Miantanomah, Master W. C. Gibson; ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-Yard, Master Washhurne Maynard, to the Seminole. Passed, Master Washhurne Maynard, to the Seminole. Passed dassistant Surgeon Charles H. Green, who was recently tried by a court-martial, and in whose case general order was yesterday issued from the Navy Dopartment, has been ordered to duty on board the United States steamer Gettysburg.

The committee of fifteen heretofore appointed to pre-

The committee of fifteen heretofore appointed to prepare an outline of a plan for the International Industrial Exposition held a meeting to-night. Henry D. Cook was in the chair and Hallet Kilbourne acted as secretary. There were present, among others of the Committee, Gen. Sherman. Rear Admiral Dahlgren, and W. W. Corcoran. A resolution was adopted declaring it practicable to hold such an exposition in 1871, and that all proper measures should be taken to make it successful. A committee of three was designated to prepare a charter to be presented to Congress for enactment. A National Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the President and Vice-President of the United States, Chief-Justice Chase, the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Governors of the several States and Territories, and the Mayors of the principal cities; also a local Special Executive Committee of ten for the District of Columbia, to which are to be added the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents, and Commissioner of Agriculture. A Committee was appointed to wait on the President and invite him to act as Chairman ex-officio of the Executive Local Committee. Other committees are to be appointed. It is proposed to establish a capital stock of \$1,000.000, in shares of \$50 each. The above action is to be sebmitted to the General Committee of one hundred, heretofore appointed at the United States. Gettysburg.
The committee of fifteen heretofore appointed to pre

Inchit:

United States Stramship Juniata,
Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 10, 1869.

The Hon. G. M. Rohbson, Secretary of the Navy.

Sin: I have Go bosor to inform you that after a fair ron of twenty-one

days from New-York, we made the light on Cape Roca, the Rock of Lisbon, and next morning entered the Tagus with light airs, and anchored off the city at 2 p. m. I found here the Sabise, Commander J.G. Walker, the Richmond having sailed three days previous to our arrival, and the Goard but one. I see happy to be able to inform the Department that, considered as a sailing vessel, the Juniata is anexessa, and that she has falsifed every unfavorable prediction made of her. She is an excellent sea-boak, steers well; is steady and easy in her metion; lays to well; would send with safety, not stands well up to her canvass. Very respectfully, your obediest servant.

S. B. Luca, Commanding.

There is reason to believe that our Government has adopted all necessary measures for the purpose of capturing or obtaining possession of the steamer Telegrafo now or recently engaged in committing depredations on American commerce. American commerce.

Beverly B. Botts has been appointed Collector of In-ernal Revenue for the Sixth District of Virginia, vice Samuel R. Sterling, suspended.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The following is a

statement	of the Lapite	Dent or t			1
1st day of	October, 1869:				Ľ
Authoriz- ing Acts. June 14, '58 June 23, '60.	DERT BEARING Character of Iesue. Bonds Bonds, 1881 Bonds, 1981	Rate5 per et6 per et6 per et	Outstanding.	Accrned Interest. \$250,000 00 \$7,775 00 \$76,225 00 \$14,175 00	- Partie 10. 11. 10.
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June 30, 64. March 3, '65.	Bonds, 5-20s Bonds, 5-20s Bouds, 5-20s	.6 per et	125,561,300 203,327,250	3,139,032 50 5,083,181 25 4,994,984 25	1
March 3, '65.	Bonds, 5-20s Bonds, 5-20s Bonds, 5-20s	.6 per ct	332,998,950 379,588,959 42,539,350	5,693,834 25 638,090 25	2
9	Total		\$2,107,936,800	\$37.919.111 08	1

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY Character of Amount Issue. Rate. outstanding.

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198 .. Temporary Loan. .4,5,6 p.a. 183,010 of 7,576 65

Inne 30, 64, & } Treas. Notes, 3 ys. 73-10 p.c. 917,150 00 66,951 95 Authorizing Acts. Character of Issue. Amount outstanding. ...} Demand Notes..... \$114,643 50 Feb. 25, July 11, 1882., March 3, 1863.... U. S. Legal Tender Notes .... 350,000,000 00 ..... \$413,528,662 00 RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing interest in Coin. Prin

\$64,545,000 00 \$1,242,262 50 ... \$356,114,643 50 eince maturity 4,522,696 64
Total Debt-Principal outstanding
Accused interest to date and coupons due not presented
for payment. 4,522,696 64 \$626,774 63 \$2,590,503,158 64

| Or payment. | Total Debt, principal and interest. | Amount in the Treasury. | \$100,804,658 | 81 | 6,509,604 | 12 . 16,125,158 55

Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund, and purchased bonds in Treasury. 42,468,495,072 11 Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund, and purchased bonds in the Treasury on the 1st uit. 2,475,662,501 50 Decrease of Public Debt during the past month.... \$7,467,429 23 Decrease since March 1, 1869................................. 56,968,187 90 BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTER-

EST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Amount Interest accrued f Issue. ourstanding. not vet paid.

6 p. c. \$25,632,600 00 \$440,540 97 6,303,000 00 1,628,329 00 { 2,362 000 00 } { 22,000,000 00 } Cent. Branch U. P. to assignees of Atchieve and Pike's Peak, 6 per cept. 1,600,000 00 Western Pacific, 6 p. c...... 640,000 00 

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasury returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of George S. Boutwell, September, 1869.

Secretary of the Treasury.

# POLITICAL.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 .- A serious disturbance occurred about 101 o'clock to-night. The Republican Invincibles attacked the Keystone Club while the latter were marching to their quarters. SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 .- From 15 to 20 persons were injured in the attack on the Keystone Club, a Democratic organization, including two or three policemen who were endeavoring to quell the disturbance. The attack oc curred in front of the Mayor's office, and within a few doors of the Invincibles' headquarters.

The Irish Republican meeting, proposed to be held to night on the corner of Twentieth and Market-sts., was a scene of riot from its commencement. An attack was made upon the meeting, the stand was broken up, and the speakers were beaten with clubs. A message was sent to the police-station for protection to those holding the meeting, which was flatly refused. Among those shot at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut-sts. was Morris J. Nagle, President of the Keystone Democratic Club. THE DECLINATION OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- The Daily Republican in announcing the declination of George William Curtis as candidate for Secretary of State, suggests to the Central Committee and the press of the State, the nomination of Gen. John C. Robinson of Broeme, in place of Mr. Curtis. After stating that Gen. Robinson was the only other candidate named in the Convention for the highest office, and recapitulating the military history of Gen. Robinson covering thirty years, and including service in the Mexican war and in the principal cluding service in the Mexican war and in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac to Spottsylvania, where the General lost his leg, it says: "Gen. Robinson's services in reconstruction at the South, his administration in semi-civil duty in many capacities, and his tastes and culture guarantee the creditable performance of the duty of Secretary of State if he should be elected to that office. The new ticket would raily the soldiers, as the other might not: it would lose nothing that with Mr. Curtis at the head it could gain, and as Gen. Robinson is one of the most prominent and stanch Republicans of the State, a step would be taken that must fully compensate for the ill effects of Mr. Curtis's declination."

FROM TEXAS. The Washington papers of yesterday pub-

lish the following dispatch:

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 36.—Since Hamilton's overthrow by the Administration, the Democrats have held a
convention at Brenham, and organized on the basis of
opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment, and nominated
a straight-out ticket, with H. Stewart for Governor.

J. G. Tracy.

Chairman State Executive Republican Committee. A still later dispatch puts a different face upon this

affair, as follows: GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 1.—A special dispach from Houston says the so-called Democratic Convention at Brenham consisted of five editors. The Democratic party, through its Executive Committee, refused to call a convention, or make any nomination for Governor. The Democratic party of Texas has no sympathy or connection with this move.

The Harrisburg Telegraph thus pricks a

Packer bubble:

"The contribution of \$500,000 to Lehigh College by Asa Packer is part of the stock in trade of the Democracy in this campaign. The facts are stated to be these: In 1865, when a certain railroad company, in which Mr. Packer was and is interested, was in a condition that a few millions would either make or break it, and when a loan in this country could not be effected except at a ruinous sacrifice, a brilliant idea occurred to some one that by mixing up a little theology with its stock the thing could be arranged. Mr. Packer was sent to England as an Embassador, carrying with him papers showing him to be the munificent contributor of \$500,000 to an Episcopai College. The bait took, and the loan was negotiated. On Mr. Packer's return the question arcse. Who should

pay the College contribution—Mr. Packer who had obtained a name for philanthropy, or the railroad company who had derived benefit by the ruse! As glory is cheap, and to obtain loans costs money, it was decided the railroad company should pay the money. This is said to be the true state of the case. Comment is unnecessary."

The Chicago Tribune, Journal, and Republican have all declared against the "regular nominations" of the Republican party for city and county officers, and all favor the Citizens' Reform ticket.

Stephen Molitor, formerly editor of the Volksblatt of Cincinnati, and a gentleman of great influence among the Germans of that city, announces in a card that he shall support the Republican ticket, and denounces the so-called Reform ticket for city and county

The following are the rival nominees in

Oswego County: urrogate..... Frank David. natice of Sess'ns.R. G. Bassett.

LOCAL POLITICS. FREDERIC KAPP FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your suggestion, in to-day's issue of THE TRIBUNE, that a German be nominated by the Re-

publican Committee, as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, refused by Mr. Curtis. must meet with general approbation. Such a one as you mention, who would add strength to the ticket," can, without doubt, be readily found among our German fellow-citizens. The names of two such prominent Germans occur to me; one is Dr. Francis Lieber, the other Frederic Kapp. Dr. Lieber's professional duties would, probably, prevent him from accepting the office, but with Mr. Kapp, this objection could be overcome. Mr. Kapp is one of the most influential and best known German citizens in the State. He holds the honorary office of Commissioner of Emigration, and is an author of repute: his Lives of Steuben, DeKaib, and Humboldt being sufficient evidence thereof. Mr. Kapp is a profound scholar and an able lawyer, and possesses all the characteristics of an efficient statesman. It is to be hoped that the Committee, in making their nomination, will give his name due consideration. New-York, Oct. 1, 1869.

The Teuth Ward Garman Democrats last Lieber's professional duties would, probably, prevent him

The Tenth Ward German Democrats, last evening, recommended F. V. Euring for Police Justice, and Joseph Hoffman for Alderman.

At a well-attended meeting of the XVIIth Assembly District (Twenty-second Ward) German Republican Association, Charles A. Flammer, a young German citizen, was nominated for the Assembly, and the English speaking Republican organization was requested by a communication to nominate him.

At the meeting of the XXth Assembly Dis-At the meeting of the AARI Assembly District Republicans, last night, the report of the committee of three appointed to inquire about the identity of a certain association indorsing the John V. Gridley Association, was received. Nothing was ascertained, and the committee was continued. A committee of three was appointed to wait on the Police Commissioners in reference to election inspectors; some names were proposed, and the body adjourned.

The IXth Assembly District Republicans met The IAth Assembly District Republicans met at No. 10 Abingdon-square last evening to rathy the State nominations, and to adopt the principles promulgated at Syracuse. Speeches were made by Messrs. Tousey, Robbins, and Campbell on the national debt, the Fifteenth Amendment, and on the disposition of the public fund. There was much enthusiasm, and before the close of the meeting Henry Smith was recommended for renomination to the office of Supervisor.

The German Central Club, No. 6 coursely 2.

The German Central Club, No. 9, assembled last evening, the President, John Schutz, in the chair. The club is composed of workingmen, and enrois 80 names. The Secretary, Frederick A. Botty, read the proclamation of principles of the German Central Committee, and it was unanimously ratified. By it they piedge themselves to entire independence, and refuse to be dictated to by Tammany.

tated to by Tammany.

The Kings County Citizens' Reform Association met last evening, and voted that the Executive Committee prepare a ticket to be supported at the next election. Mr. Harteau spoke in favor of patent pavements and such improvements, and said that he thought the Association Injudicious in condemning office-holders indiscriminately. Judge Fenn and Col. Thorpe spoke in rather strong terms of the Commissions, and charged upon them the great waste of the public moneys. They also severely criticised the conduct of the Board of Supervisors, for the manner in which they choose the Inspectors and Canvassers of Election. After short specches from Messrs. Church, Willey, and others, the meeting adjourned. The Fifteenth District Union Republican As-

The Fifteenth District Union Republican Association, of which Henry D. Lapaugh is President and Win. Robanet Secretary, met last evening at No. 454 West Twenty-Initil-st. for the purpose of hearing a report from their delegate to the Syracuse Convention, but the delegate not appearing, no such report could be had. Several new members were proposed and admitted, and a debate took place as to the proper course for the association to pursue in regard to the appointment of Inspectors and Registers of election under the proposed new enrollment. On motion of Dr. Hoeder, it was re solved that the association take no decisive action until after the next meeting of the General Committee. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Oswego, Oct. 1 .- The arrangements for the tailroad Convention to be held at Oswego on the 6th of stober next, of which official notice is now received, October next, of which official notice is now received, have been perfected. The Convention will be held in Doolittle Hall. A map has been constructed, 60 feet in length by 8 feet in width, of the widest part of the Continent, from Nova Scotia to the Pacific, prominently showing all the lines of railroad, canal, and water navigations. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of delegates to and from the Convention at half fare. A large number of public officials, including Governors of States, Congressmen, railroad officials, members of Boards of Trade, and parties interested in ocean steamers, have already signified their purpose to attend. Representatives from various cities and towns on the route are also expected.

# INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1 .- Preparations for the International Industrial Exhibition, in this city, is rapidly progressing. Entries of all kinds are pouring in from all quarters, and everything indicates a success. Ad ditional buildings are to be erected to accommodate ex

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. A deaf and dumb man named Fennegan

was run over and killed by the cars of the European and North American Railroad in Bangor, Me., yesterday af-

...John H. McIntire, boot and shoe manufacturer of Northboro, Mass. in jumping from a train in facturer of Northboro, Mass, in jumping from a train in motion on the Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad yesterday, at Southboro, was run over and instantly killed.

James Kelley, charged with shooting Jo-James Kelley, charged with shooting Jo-seph Cox on the steamer Bristol, on Wednesday hight, was before Commissioner Hallett at Boston, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of \$5,000 bail.

... The three-story building on Worcester-st., Providence, R. I., occupied by J. J. Beattie & Son, junk dealers, was destroyed by fire last evening with the contents, including two horses. Loss about \$7,000. ... A freight train on the Susquebanna Railroad

being behind time yesterday morning, train No. 1 went out, and the two collided near Island Bridge, seriously damaging both engines, but injuring no passengers. ....About 100 feet of the coffer-dam on Upper Rapids on the Mississippi Piper-dam Upper Rapids on the Mississippi River, at Moline, broke away on Thursday, entailing a loss of \$150,000, and delaying the work. Work on the Rock Island Rapids has been suspended, and the coffer-dams flooded. Eight hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

... William IC. Wray, a former policeman of Pittsburgh, has been convicted of burglary, at Uniontown. He was taken to the Penitentiary to-day. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court. Petitions for his pardon are being circulated, and the belief in his innocence is strong in Pittsburgh.

.The new skating-rink at Hartford, Conn. ....The new skating-rink at Hartford, Conn., built at a cost of \$25,000, was opened to-night by a grand concert by Gimore's Band of Boston, a very large audience being present. There were, during the evening, exhibitions of roller skating by members of the New-York Skating Club. Next week the rink will be used for the Hartford County Agricultural Fair.

LEGAL ENACTMENTS AGAINST GOLD SALES. To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: By a strange freak of chance, a copy of your valued paper of the 15th of April, 1864, came to my hands to-day, and I find the inclosed paragraph very appropriate to the present state of things in Wall-st. What you recommended then would be an even greater necessity new! Excuse this liberty to an old reader of THE TRIBUNE.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1869.

New-York, Sopt. 30, 1869.

Mr. Sherman, resterday, in the Senate, reported from the Finance Committee a bill against Gold Gambling, specifically designed to put an end to timesales. Contracts for the purchase, or sale, or loan, or delivery, of gold or exchange at any time subsequent to the maturing of the contract, or for the payment of differences, &c., are prohibited under penalty of a fine which may be \$10,000, and of imprisonment not to exceed a year. The bill further forbids dealings in gold except by owners in actual possession of the same, and confuses all transactions and contracts in gold to the ordinary pipces of business of the parties to them, under the same penalties as above. We have only a telegraphic excepts of this measure, but presuming that it has been carefully matured in the Finance Committee, and has the sanction of the Scretary of the Treasury, we trust it will be acted on speculity, and then vigorously enforced. Anything to stop the gambling, which sfien—and not to any extent the lawful demand for gold—enhances its price and produces a market in which it is possible for a rise and fall of 14 per cent to occur in a few hours, as it did resterday. Gold is not scarce, but the gold gamblers are pleuty, and the life of their business is the betting on the price at some interestay. We believe it possible to stop that by legal measures, and we lavoke their application accordingly. On the men who persus in this gambling at the expresse of the public credit, the contempt and indignation of all honest and patriotic men makes little inspression. Let us try the virtue of law and the county jail.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT THE INDIANA STATE FAIR-NINETEEN PERSONS KILLED AND NEARLY ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED-HEART-RENDING SCENES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1 .- A terrible aceldent occurred at the State Fair this afternoon. The ates before 4 o'clock. There was an immense crowd on the ground at the time, and it is difficult to get particulars at present. It is known that twelve persons were instantly killed, and the number wounded will probably reach one hundred. SECOND DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1 .- The accident at the Fair

Grounds this afternoon was the most heart-rending that ever occurred in this vicinity, and has cast a gloom over the entire city. The explosion occurred at & o'clock, while the grounds were crowded with visitors. The boiler was attached to the saw mill of Mesrs. Sinker & Co., of this city, and had just been fired up for test with another machine, and arrangements had been made to take it up as soon as the trial was over. As far as can be ascertained to-night, 19 persons were killed. The excitement and confusion to-night are so great that it is difficult to obtain a correct list of the wounded. The number of wounded will reach nearly 100. The following are among the killed: P. H. Davis, Indianapolis; A. M. Benton, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John Goulding, Indianapolis; Daniel Hong, Lafayette Mr. Rossiter, Indianapolis; Lewis Wilson, Indianapolis; Samuel Beverly, Paragon, Ind.; L. B. McVey, student of Ashbury University, Greencastle; John Wilson, Indianapolis; Mr. Jackson, Memphis, Ind.; Peter Kritzer, Indianapolis; two ladies whose names are unknown, and a little girl seven or eight years old, and five men whose pames are unknown. Most of the dead were removed to Mr. W. W. Weaver's undertaker office, where an inquest will be held to-morrow. Many of the bodies are horribly mutilated and burned, and in some cases it will be impossible for their friends to recognize them. Many of the most severely wounded were conveyed to the Indiana Surgical Institution, the proprietors of which, as soon as they heard of the accident, tendered the use of their establishment for the wounded, and have been untiring in their efforts to alleviate their sufferings. The following is a partial list of the wounded : H. B. Cox, Randolph County, Md., slightly; Gideon Marts, Cicero, Ind., leg broken, and injured in the head; Henry Coleman, Governor Baker's coachman, badly cut in the head; J. A. Mc-Vey, badly wounded internally; John White, injured severely in the head; William Pearson, Danville, Ind., very badly wounded; Nathan Arbison, Plainfield, Ind., severely injured; Gilman Sloan, Indianapolis, skull fractured and badly injured internally; Mrs. Caroline Weaver, Haliton County, Ind., arm fractured and otherwise seriously injured; Mrs. Sarah Williams, Johnson County, badly injured on the back; N. R. Vous, leg broken, and injured on head; Isaac Long and sister of Fayetteville, Ind., both badly injured; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and daughter of [Indianapolis, seriously injured; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Suiker of Indianapolis, both seriously but not dangerously injured; Mrs. Statey and daughter of Indianapolis, seriously injured. Dr. Keightly of Green-castle has since died. A little baby was killed in its father's arms, and the father escaped without injury. Gov. Baker was on the ground at the time of the explo sion. A portion of the boiler passed over his head and struck his coachman, who was standing a few feet behind him, injuring him seriously. THIRD DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1 .- The scene at the Fair Ground after the accident was most heartrending. Many of the killed were torn in fragments. In one family consisting of a mother and three children, the mother was killed and the two older children badly scalded, the youngest was unburt. A gentleman and lady were walking together; the gentleman was killed and the lady unburt. Everything is being done to alleviate the suffering wounded that can be done, though it is feared that several will die. The receipts of the fair to-morrow will be given for the benefit of the wounded. The following additional killed are reported: William Demming, Indianapolis, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.; John Kennedy, Indianapolis. Wounded-Mrs, Bullock, Shelby County; George Wright, St. Paul, Ind.; Lucinda H. Smith, Indianapolis, badly; Mr. Loring, Franklin, Ind., badly scalded and arm broken. The total receipts to-night foot up \$20,000.

THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- The following communication has been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters: HEADQUARTERS CAMP SUPPLY, Sept. 11.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SUPPLY, Sept. 11.

I have the honor to report that the Indians who crossed the railroad at Grennei's Station, on the Kanaas Pacific Railway on the 9th of August, have arrived at this camp and asked for peace. They number about 130. They report 60 hostile Indians killed, 33 of whom were Cheyennes and the balance Sioux. They say they have crough fighting. All of the stock they captured belonged to the Cheyennes, as the Sioux had all their stock in catap.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS. THE TURF.

THE NEWMARKET RACES. LONDON, Oct. 1 .- The Newmarket October

Handicap, a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, with 100 added by the Club, for three-years old and up-

with 100 added by the Club, for three-years old and upward, was won by Baron Rothschild's b. c. Suffelk, by North Lincoln out of Protection, beating Lord Rendiesham's b. c. Royal Rake, by Arthur Wellesley, out of Prairie Bird by Touchstone, second, and b. f. Choral, by Wild Dayrell, out of Chantress. The betting was 12 to 1 against Suffolk, 10 to 1 against Royal Rake, and 10 to 1 against Suffolk, 10 to 1 against Royal Rake, and 10 to 1 against Choral. Fourteen started.

THE MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Fourth National Horse Fair at Mystic Park closed to-day. Over 6,000 people were present. The first race was for a purse of \$500, for horses that never beat three minutes. Dan Mace's Drift, Burnham's None Such, of Hartford, and Wyman's grey gelding of Foxcroft, Maine, started. The first heat was won by None Such in 2284. At the close of the second heat the judges declared the race and all pools and bets off, in consequence of unfairness on the part of drivers. The great race was a trot for \$5,500, for all horses; \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, and \$500 to third. Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid, George Palmer, and American Girl were entered. The race was won in three straight heats by Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid taking the second money, and George Palmer, second in the first two heats, taking the third money. American Girl acted badly, and was some distance behind in all three heats. Time—2:205, 2:206, 2:20, 2.204.

the favorite at 6 to 4 against the field.

RACING AT BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., Oct 1.—The sweepstakes trot begun yesterday was concluded to-day. Five horses were entered—Topsy, Nellie, Right Bower, Lady Chapman, and Raid. Yesterday Topsy and Nellie ench won two heats, the former in 2:314 and 2:34, and the latter in 2:324 and 2:35. To-day Lady Chapman and Raid were drawn. Topsy won the first heat and race in 2:314. Topsy was formerly known as Emoress.

was formerly known as Empress.

BASE-BALL.

ECKFORD VS. HAYMAKERS. The Eckfords vanquished the Haymakers yesterday. Three times this year have these Clubs met, and three times have the Eckfords been victorious. The fol-

lst 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th-Total.

Haymakers......8 0 4 0 0 2 1 4-19
Easford...... 5 4 2 3 1 6 1 1-23
Easford...... 5 4 2 3 1 6 1 1-23
A game of Base-Ball was played yesterday afternoon between the Keystones of Philadelphia and the Olympics of Washington. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning, the score standing-Olympics, IL Keystones 8.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—The second game of the series for the champiouship of the South was played this afternoon between the Maryland and Pastime Base-Bail Clubs of this city, and resulted in favor of the Marylands by a score of 27 to 21. The Pastimes having won the first game, the third game will be played in a few days.

LA CROSSE.

The new La Crosse organization, composed of Canadians resident in this city and Brooklyn, and called the Kuickerbocker La Crosse Club, played the St. Regis and Black Feet Indians at the Capiteline Grounds yesterday. The latter were victorious in three straight games. The defense of the white men was equal to the red-skins, but the latter proved the fleetest.

MEETING OF THE MAINE SHIPBUILDERS' AND SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BATH, Me., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Maine Shipbuilders' and Shipowners' Association, held here to-day, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent that body at the session of the Congressional Committee on Commerce and Shipping, in New York, the 12th inst., and to invite that Committee, in the prosecution of its labors, to visit this State: The Hon, N. G. Nicholsen, President of the Association; the Hou. N. A. Farwell of Rockland, the Hon. J. P. Morse, John Hayden, and Capt. C. M. Davis of Portland.

.... In the case of Mrs. Hannah E. Parker, who shot Mrs. Baker last Jone at Portland. Me., the jurg acquitted her on the ground of insanity.